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MCDONNELL DOUGLAS TECHNICAL SERVICES CO.
HOUSTON ASTRONAUTICS DIVISION

SPACE SHUTTLE ENGINEERING AND OPERATIONS SUPPORT

1.2-DN-B0403-005

MULTIPLE DIELECTRIC LAYER EFFECTS ON THE SPACE SHUTTLE
ORBITER S-BAND QUAD ANTENNAS

ENGINEERING SYSTEMS ANALYSIS

(NASA-CR-147771) MULTIPLE DIELECTRIC LAYER
EFFECTS ON THE SPACE SHUTTLE ORBITER S-BAND
QUAD ANTENNAS (MCDONNELL-DOUGLAS TECHNICAL
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Prepared by:

J. F. Lindsey
J. F. Lindsey
Technical Specialist
488-5660 x 263

Approved by:

C. V. Wolfers
C. V. Wolfers
Task Manager
488-5660 x 260

R. F. Pannett
R. F. Pannett
Project Manager
488-5660 x 258

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1.0 SUMMARY

In this study a mathematical tool is developed for evaluation of antenna radiation pattern effects on the Shuttle Orbiter S-Band Quad antennas. A ray optics approach is used which includes multiple internal reflections with special consideration to reflection from the metallic Orbiter skin. The study shows significant depolarization may occur as the angle from the normal increases. Also the effect of changing tile thickness on the beamwidth of the upper Quads versus the lower Quads results in a small increase in the lower Quad beamwidth compared with the beamwidth in the upper Quads. The results of this study may be used to minimize testing in the optimization and evaluation of the S-Band Quads and the computer tool developed in this study may be used to evaluate other Shuttle Orbiter antennas.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study is to evaluate theoretically the effects of the dielectric materials which cover the S-Band Quad antennas on the Shuttle Orbiter. The antenna is assumed to be a point source and the ray optics method using multiple internal reflections to calculate the transmission coefficient as a function of angle is used. Two thicknesses of material corresponding to the two upper and the two lower Quads are considered. In this study a total of 20 individual rays are considered to improve the accuracy of that obtained in an interim report (1.2-DN-B0403-004 dated November 21, 1976). The previous report included only 6 individual rays and showed more severe radiation pattern effects from the multiple layer dielectric thermal protection system. The results of this study may also be used to evaluate the radiation characteristics of other multiple dielectric covered antennas thus minimizing the need for testing to determine optimum design.

In this paper background information is given describing the specific problem and previous work. The theoretical basis for the solution and the formulation used are then described. This is followed by the computer results and conclusions.

3.0 DISCUSSION

This section contains (1) background information, (2) the theoretical basis for the ray optics technique and (3) a description of the equations used in the computer formulation.

3.1 Background

Traditional solutions for dielectric and radome covered antennas have involved the use of plane wave transmission theory through multiple dielectric layers (References A, B and C). More recent exact solutions have involved the Fourier transform technique for a single dielectric layer with an assumed aperture distribution (References D and E). Another method considered was the method of moments (Reference F), which utilizes mutual coupling to produce the antenna pattern. Both the Fourier transform technique and method of moments have been developed only for single dielectric cases. Because of simplicity and adaptability, it was decided to pursue a modified version of the plane wave transmission theory including multiple internal reflections and the effect of the ground plane reflection. Previous methods have not considered the ground plane reflection.

The thermal protection system (TPS) consists of Lockheed LI-900 tiles having dimensions of 6 inches by 6 inches and varying thicknesses. The antenna TPS interface is shown in Figure 1. The multiple dielectric

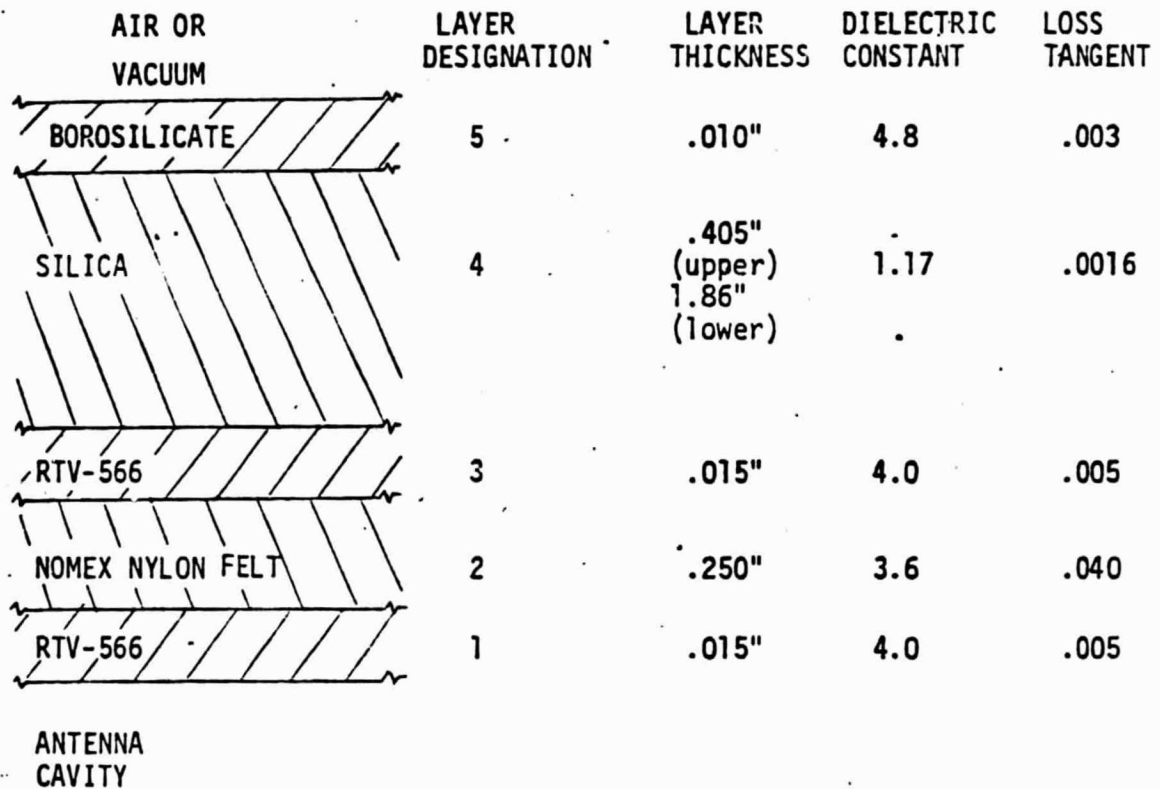


FIGURE 1. MULTIPLE LAYER TPS ANTENNA INTERFACE CONFIGURATION

layers are seen to consist of an RTV-566 layer, Nomex Nylon (felt), a second layer of RTV-566, the silica portion of the TPS tile and a waterproof coating of borosilicate. The most significant part of the dielectric interface is the LI-900 tile which has a thickness of 1.68-2.15 inches near the two lower Quad antennas and 0.41-0.42 inches near the two upper Quad antennas. The tiles are placed on the metal skin of the Orbiter in an alternating fashion similar to a house brick matrix. The spacing between the tiles is .060 inches and the walls of the tiles are coated with borosilicate. Since the thickness of the borosilicate coating and the spacing between tiles is small compared with a wavelength at S-Band, the effects of the walls are not incorporated in this study. The basic techniques of calculating the angles of refraction, transmission coefficients and reflection coefficients are developed in this study and later could be applied to wall effects which may be appreciable at Ku-Band and higher frequencies.

3.2 Theoretical Basis

This study assumes an isotropic hemispherical radiator from a point source with individual rays incident upon five dielectric materials as shown in Figure 1. The angles of refraction are determined by Snell's law such that

$$\frac{\sin \theta_i}{\sin \theta_j} = \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_j}}{\sqrt{\epsilon_i}} \quad (1)$$

where θ_i is the input angle of incidence measured from the internal normal in the i^{th} dielectric

θ_j is the output angle measured from the internal normal in the j^{th} dielectric

ϵ_i is the relative dielectric constant in the i^{th} dielectric

ϵ_j is the relative dielectric constant in the j^{th} dielectric

Equation (1) may be rewritten in the form below to calculate successive refraction angles such that

$$\theta_j = \arcsin \left(\frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_i}}{\sqrt{\epsilon_j}} \cdot \sin \theta_i \right) \quad (2)$$

The tabulation in Figure 2 shows the angles of refraction through each layer of dielectric material. The input angle is designated as θ_o . It is noted that the input and output angles are the same since $\epsilon_o = \epsilon_s = 1.0$. A special case exists when the ray is passing from a material of high dielectric constant to one of low dielectric constant such that complete internal reflection occurs. This happens when the incident angle is equal to or greater than the critical angle (θ_c) where

$$\theta_{ic} = \arcsin \left(\frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_j}}{\sqrt{\epsilon_i}} \right) \quad (3)$$

The critical angles associated with the high dielectric constant materials are found to be

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_{1c} &= 71.57^\circ \text{ (RTV-566)} \\ \theta_{3c} &= 32.74^\circ \text{ (RTV-566)} \\ \theta_{5c} &= 27.15^\circ \text{ (Coating)} \end{aligned}$$

θ_0	θ_1	θ_2	θ_3	θ_4	θ_5	θ_6
60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
61.00	61.00	61.00	61.00	61.00	61.00	61.00
62.00	62.00	62.00	62.00	62.00	62.00	62.00
63.00	63.00	63.00	63.00	63.00	63.00	63.00
64.00	64.00	64.00	64.00	64.00	64.00	64.00
65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00
66.00	66.00	66.00	66.00	66.00	66.00	66.00
67.00	67.00	67.00	67.00	67.00	67.00	67.00
68.00	68.00	68.00	68.00	68.00	68.00	68.00
69.00	69.00	69.00	69.00	69.00	69.00	69.00
70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00
71.00	71.00	71.00	71.00	71.00	71.00	71.00
72.00	72.00	72.00	72.00	72.00	72.00	72.00
73.00	73.00	73.00	73.00	73.00	73.00	73.00
74.00	74.00	74.00	74.00	74.00	74.00	74.00
75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
76.00	76.00	76.00	76.00	76.00	76.00	76.00
77.00	77.00	77.00	77.00	77.00	77.00	77.00
78.00	78.00	78.00	78.00	78.00	78.00	78.00
79.00	79.00	79.00	79.00	79.00	79.00	79.00
80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
81.00	81.00	81.00	81.00	81.00	81.00	81.00
82.00	82.00	82.00	82.00	82.00	82.00	82.00
83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
84.00	84.00	84.00	84.00	84.00	84.00	84.00
85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
86.00	86.00	86.00	86.00	86.00	86.00	86.00
87.00	87.00	87.00	87.00	87.00	87.00	87.00
88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
89.00	89.00	89.00	89.00	89.00	89.00	89.00

ANTENNA RTV-566 FELT RTV-566 SILICA COATING AIR OR VACUUM
CAVITY
FIGURE 2. TABULATION OF ANGLES OF REFRACTION

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As may be noted in Figure 2 none of the previous critical angles are exceeded. If, however, the dielectric constant of the material at the antenna surface is significantly greater than air ($\epsilon_0 = 1$), then complete internal reflection will exist at angles equal to and greater than the critical angle.

The second factor to be considered is that of the phase delay which occurs in each dielectric material. From geometrical and electrical considerations the phase delay in the n^{th} material is given by

$$\Delta\phi_n = \frac{2\pi f \sqrt{\epsilon_n}}{c} \times \frac{x_n}{\cos \theta_n} \quad (4)$$

where $\Delta\phi_n$ is the phase delay in radians
 f is the frequency in MHz (assume 2200)
 ϵ_n is the relative dielectric constant of the n^{th} dielectric
 x_n is the thickness of the n^{th} dielectric
 c is the speed of light (assume 11808 megainches/sec.)
 θ_n is the angle of refraction in the n^{th} dielectric

The largest phase delay takes place in the silica part of the TPS and ranges from 135° to 353.7° for the two lower Quads and from 29.4° to 77° for the two upper Quads. The incidence angles for the above delays range between 0° and 89° . The delay in the felt material ranges from 31.8° to 37.4° for the above conditions and the delays in the RTV-566 and the borosilicate coating are less than 2.3° degrees. In

general, single layer phase shifts of 180° , 360° etc. will provide maximum transmission and those of 90° , 270° etc. will provide minimum transmission when internal reflections are considered.

The next factor considered is the transmission coefficient for perpendicular polarization which is the ratio of the transmitted electric field to the incident electric field given by (Reference G)

$$\hat{\tau}_{ij\perp} = \frac{\hat{E}_{j\perp T}}{\hat{E}_{i\perp inc}} = \frac{2 \sqrt{\hat{\epsilon}_{ci}} \cos \theta_i}{\sqrt{\hat{\epsilon}_{ci}} \cos \theta_i + \sqrt{\hat{\epsilon}_{cj}} \cos \theta_j} \quad (5)$$

where $\hat{\tau}_{ij\perp}$ is the transmission coefficient for perpendicular polarization which is a complex number

$\hat{E}_{j\perp T}$ is the transmitted field which is perpendicular to the plane of propagation

$\hat{E}_{i\perp inc}$ is the incident field which is perpendicular to the plane of propagation

$\hat{\epsilon}_i$ is the relative complex permittivity in the i^{th} material

$\hat{\epsilon}_j$ is the relative complex permittivity in the j^{th} material

θ_i and θ_j - input and output angles measured from their respective normals.

The relative complex permittivity may be expressed as

$$\hat{\epsilon}_{cn} = \epsilon_n - j \epsilon_n \tan \delta_n \quad (6)$$

where ϵ_n is the relative dielectric constant in the n^{th} material
 $\tan \delta_n$ is the loss tangent in the n^{th} dielectric

For parallel polarization the transmission coefficient is given by

(Reference G)

$$\hat{\tau}_{ij\parallel} = \frac{2 \sqrt{\hat{\epsilon}_{ci}} \cos \theta_i}{\sqrt{\hat{\epsilon}_{ci}} \cos \theta_j + \sqrt{\hat{\epsilon}_{cj}} \cos \theta_i} \quad (7)$$

where $\hat{\tau}_{ij\parallel}$ is the ratio of the transmitted electric field in j^{th} medium to the incident electric field in the i^{th} medium which is parallel to the plane of propagation. Other variables are similar to those associated with Equations (5) and (6).

The expression for the reflection coefficient $\hat{r}_{ij\perp}$ in the i^{th} dielectric from the j^{th} dielectric is given by (Reference G)

$$\hat{r}_{ij\perp} = \frac{\hat{E}_{ij\perp \text{ ref}}}{\hat{E}_{i\perp \text{ inc}}} = \frac{\sqrt{\hat{\epsilon}_{ci}} \cos \theta_i - \sqrt{\hat{\epsilon}_{cj}} \cos \theta_j}{\sqrt{\hat{\epsilon}_{ci}} \cos \theta_i + \sqrt{\hat{\epsilon}_{cj}} \cos \theta_j} \quad (8)$$

where $\hat{E}_{i\perp \text{ inc}}$ is the incident electric field in the i^{th} medium with perpendicular polarization and $\hat{E}_{ij\perp \text{ ref}}$ is the reflected electric field in the i^{th} medium with perpendicular polarization. Other variables are defined in Equations (5) and (6).

For parallel polarization the reflection coefficient is given by

(Reference G)

$$\hat{r}_{ij||} = \frac{\hat{E}_{ij||ref}}{\hat{E}_{ij||inc}} = \frac{\sqrt{\hat{\epsilon}_{ci}} \cos \theta_j - \sqrt{\hat{\epsilon}_{cj}} \cos \theta_i}{\sqrt{\hat{\epsilon}_{ci}} \cos \theta_j + \sqrt{\hat{\epsilon}_{cj}} \cos \theta_i} \quad (9)$$

It is interesting to note that parallel polarization has associated with it an angle where the reflection coefficient becomes zero called the Brewster angle or the polarizing angle.

This angle is given by

$$\theta_{iB} = \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_j}{\epsilon_i}} \quad (10)$$

The Brewster angles for the S-Band Quad dielectric layers are found to be

$\theta_{0B} = 63.43^\circ$	$\theta_{3B} = 28.41^\circ$
$\theta_{1B} = 43.49^\circ$	$\theta_{4B} = 63.72^\circ$
$\theta_{2B} = 46.51^\circ$	$\theta_{5B} = 24.53^\circ$

The preceding refraction angles correspond to reflection angles at which the internal reflected field will only be perpendicularly polarized for each respective dielectric.

Another factor to be considered is the attenuation in each dielectric material which is expressed for a low loss dielectric ($\tan \delta \ll 1$) as (Reference H)

$$\alpha_n = \frac{\pi f \sqrt{\epsilon_n} \chi_n \tan(\delta_n)}{c \cos \theta_{in}} \quad (11)$$

where

- α_n is in Nepers
- f is the frequency in MHZ
- ϵ_n is the dielectric constant in the n^{th} dielectric
- X_n is the thickness in inches of the n^{th} dielectric
- $\tan(\delta_n)$ is the loss tangent of the n^{th} dielectric
- C is the speed of light in megamiles/sec.
- θ_i is the angle of incidence in the n^{th} dielectric

The actual attenuation of the electric field is given by

$$ATT_n = e^{-\alpha_n} \quad (12)$$

It should be pointed out that the power transmission coefficient for a circularly polarized incident ray may be obtained from the following relationship

$$|\hat{T}|^2 = \left| \frac{\hat{T}_{\perp} + \hat{T}_{\parallel}}{2} \right|^2 \quad (13a)$$

or
$$|\hat{T}|^2 = 1/4 \{ |\hat{T}_{\parallel}|^2 + |\hat{T}_{\perp}|^2 + 2 |\hat{T}_{\perp}| |\hat{T}_{\parallel}| \cos \delta_p \} \quad (13b)$$

where \hat{T}_{\parallel} is the overall transmission coefficient for parallel polarization

\hat{T}_{\perp} is the overall transmission coefficient for perpendicular polarization

δ_p is the difference in phase between perpendicular and the parallel overall transmission coefficients.

3.3 Formulation

The computer formulation to calculate the transmission coefficient for circular polarization (as generated by Orbiter S-Band Quad Elements) involves extensive use of the previously developed formulas. The transmission coefficient for a direct ray may be written in the following notation for perpendicular polarization

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\tau}_{06\perp} &= \hat{\tau}_{01\perp} \hat{\tau}_{12\perp} \hat{\tau}_{23\perp} \hat{\tau}_{34\perp} \hat{\tau}_{45\perp} \hat{\tau}_{56\perp} \\ &\times e^{-\alpha_1} e^{-\alpha_2} e^{-\alpha_3} e^{-\alpha_4} e^{-\alpha_5} \\ &\times e^{-j(\Delta\phi_1 + \Delta\phi_2 + \Delta\phi_3 + \Delta\phi_4 + \Delta\phi_5)} \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

where $\Delta\phi$, τ and α are computed from Equations (4), (5) and (11). For parallel polarization the symbol " \perp " is replaced by " \parallel ". The $\hat{\tau}$'s represent complex transmission coefficients, $e^{-\alpha}$'s represent attenuations and $e^{-j\Delta\phi}$'s represent phase delays in passing through each dielectric. The subscripts designate the following

- 0 for the antenna cavity
- 1 for the inner RTV bond
- 2 for the felt (strain isolation pad)
- 3 for the outer RTV bond
- 4 for the silica portion of the tile
- 5 for the borosilicate (waterproof coating)
- 6 for the air or vacuum region outside the borosilicate coating

Since there exists the possibility of an infinite number of internal reflections and subsequent retransmissions, the transmission and reflection coefficient magnitudes for each interface were determined in order to evaluate only the most significant reflections and retransmissions. A matrix showing some of the data is given in Figure 3 for a total tile thickness of 1.87 inches with the weatherproof coating. The reflection and transmission coefficient magnitudes are included as well as the phase delay in degrees and the electric field attenuation factors. It is observed that some transmission coefficient magnitudes exceed 1.0 in going from a material of high dielectric constant (low impedance) to one of lower dielectric constant (higher impedance). An analogous result occurs when a transmission line of low impedance is connected to one of high impedance in which the transmitted voltage may double in magnitude in the high impedance line. From Figure 3 it is observed that the reflection coefficient magnitudes for \hat{r}_{12} and \hat{r}_{23} are quite small (less than .04) and that the reflection coefficient magnitudes for \hat{r}_{34} , \hat{r}_{45} and \hat{r}_{56} are somewhat more significant being on the order of .3 for $\theta = 1^\circ$. Internal reflections resulting from \hat{r}_{56} , \hat{r}_{45} and \hat{r}_{34} are shown in equations (15), (16) and (17).

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
ANTENNA CAVITY	RTV-566	NOHEX FELT	RTV-566	SILICA	COATING	AIR OR VACUUM
$\theta = 15.0^\circ$ TOL = .02 TOM = .04	$\theta = 15.0^\circ$ TOL = .03 TOM = .04	$\theta = 15.0^\circ$ TOL = .03 TOM = .04	$\theta = 15.0^\circ$ TOL = .03 TOM = .04	$\theta = 15.0^\circ$ TOL = .03 TOM = .04	$\theta = 15.0^\circ$ TOL = .03 TOM = .04	$\theta = 15.0^\circ$ TOL = .03 TOM = .04
$\theta = 30.0^\circ$ TOL = .02 TOM = .04	$\theta = 30.0^\circ$ TOL = .03 TOM = .04	$\theta = 30.0^\circ$ TOL = .03 TOM = .04	$\theta = 30.0^\circ$ TOL = .03 TOM = .04	$\theta = 30.0^\circ$ TOL = .03 TOM = .04	$\theta = 30.0^\circ$ TOL = .03 TOM = .04	$\theta = 30.0^\circ$ TOL = .03 TOM = .04
$\theta = 45.0^\circ$ TOL = .02 TOM = .04	$\theta = 45.0^\circ$ TOL = .03 TOM = .04	$\theta = 45.0^\circ$ TOL = .03 TOM = .04	$\theta = 45.0^\circ$ TOL = .03 TOM = .04	$\theta = 45.0^\circ$ TOL = .03 TOM = .04	$\theta = 45.0^\circ$ TOL = .03 TOM = .04	$\theta = 45.0^\circ$ TOL = .03 TOM = .04
$\theta = 60.0^\circ$ TOL = .02 TOM = .04	$\theta = 60.0^\circ$ TOL = .03 TOM = .04	$\theta = 60.0^\circ$ TOL = .03 TOM = .04	$\theta = 60.0^\circ$ TOL = .03 TOM = .04	$\theta = 60.0^\circ$ TOL = .03 TOM = .04	$\theta = 60.0^\circ$ TOL = .03 TOM = .04	$\theta = 60.0^\circ$ TOL = .03 TOM = .04
$\theta = 75.0^\circ$ TOL = .02 TOM = .04	$\theta = 75.0^\circ$ TOL = .03 TOM = .04	$\theta = 75.0^\circ$ TOL = .03 TOM = .04	$\theta = 75.0^\circ$ TOL = .03 TOM = .04	$\theta = 75.0^\circ$ TOL = .03 TOM = .04	$\theta = 75.0^\circ$ TOL = .03 TOM = .04	$\theta = 75.0^\circ$ TOL = .03 TOM = .04
$\theta = 90.0^\circ$ TOL = .02 TOM = .04	$\theta = 90.0^\circ$ TOL = .03 TOM = .04	$\theta = 90.0^\circ$ TOL = .03 TOM = .04	$\theta = 90.0^\circ$ TOL = .03 TOM = .04	$\theta = 90.0^\circ$ TOL = .03 TOM = .04	$\theta = 90.0^\circ$ TOL = .03 TOM = .04	$\theta = 90.0^\circ$ TOL = .03 TOM = .04

PHASE DELAYS, ATTENUATIONS AND DIRECT TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENTS APPLY TO LOWER QUADS ONLY.

FIGURE 3. TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENT MAGNITUDES AND OTHER DATA

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$$\begin{aligned}
 \hat{T}_{R56\perp} = & \hat{\tau}_{01\perp} \hat{\tau}_{12\perp} \hat{\tau}_{23\perp} \hat{\tau}_{34\perp} \hat{\tau}_{45\perp} \hat{\tau}_{56\perp} \\
 & \times \hat{\tau}_{54\perp} \hat{\tau}_{43\perp} \hat{\tau}_{32\perp} \hat{\tau}_{21\perp} \hat{r}_{10\perp} \hat{\tau}_{12\perp} \\
 & \times \hat{\tau}_{23\perp} \hat{\tau}_{34\perp} \hat{\tau}_{45\perp} \hat{\tau}_{56\perp} e^{-3(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5)} \\
 & \times e^{-j3(\Delta\phi_1 + \Delta\phi_2 + \Delta\phi_3 + \Delta\phi_4 + \Delta\phi_5)}
 \end{aligned} \tag{15}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \hat{T}_{R45\perp} = & \hat{\tau}_{01\perp} \hat{\tau}_{12\perp} \hat{\tau}_{23\perp} \hat{\tau}_{34\perp} \hat{r}_{45\perp} \hat{\tau}_{43\perp} \hat{\tau}_{32\perp} \hat{\tau}_{21\perp} \hat{r}_{10\perp} \\
 & \times \hat{\tau}_{10\perp} \hat{\tau}_{12\perp} \hat{\tau}_{23\perp} \hat{\tau}_{34\perp} \hat{\tau}_{45\perp} \hat{\tau}_{56\perp} \\
 & \times e^{-3(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4)} e^{-\alpha_5} \\
 & \times e^{-j3(\Delta\phi_1 + \Delta\phi_2 + \Delta\phi_3 + \Delta\phi_4)} e^{-j\Delta\phi_5}
 \end{aligned} \tag{16}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \hat{T}_{R34\perp} = & \hat{\tau}_{01\perp} \hat{\tau}_{12\perp} \hat{\tau}_{23\perp} \hat{r}_{34\perp} \hat{\tau}_{32\perp} \hat{\tau}_{21\perp} \hat{r}_{10\perp} \\
 & \times \hat{\tau}_{01\perp} \hat{\tau}_{42\perp} \hat{\tau}_{23\perp} \hat{\tau}_{34\perp} \hat{\tau}_{45\perp} \hat{\tau}_{56\perp} \\
 & \times e^{-3(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3)} e^{-(\alpha_4 + \alpha_5)} \\
 & \times e^{-j3(\Delta\phi_1 + \Delta\phi_2 + \Delta\phi_3)} e^{-j(\Delta\phi_4 + \Delta\phi_5)}
 \end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

where $\hat{r}_{10\perp} = -1$ for reflection from the metal skin of the Orbiter. Similar expressions for T_{R23} and T_{R12} may be written and the above equations for parallel polarization may be obtained by changing the subscript " \perp " to " \parallel ". In addition to the preceding internal reflections additional reflections are considered because of the significant magnitude of the reflection coefficients in layers 3, 4 and 5.

These include two rays which reflect from the borosilicate/air (or vacuum) interface \hat{r}_{56} and from the silica/borosilicate interface \hat{r}_{45} and which are then reflected from the silica/RTV interface \hat{r}_{43} and transmitted forward. The equations for these two rays are

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{T}_{546\perp} &= \hat{\tau}_{01\perp} \hat{\tau}_{12\perp} \hat{\tau}_{23\perp} \hat{\tau}_{34\perp} \hat{\tau}_{45\perp} \hat{r}_{56\perp} \\ &\times \hat{\tau}_{54\perp} \hat{\tau}_{43\perp} \hat{\tau}_{45\perp} \hat{\tau}_{56\perp} e^{-(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3)} \\ &\times e^{-3(\alpha_4 + \alpha_5)} e^{-j(\Delta\phi_1 + \Delta\phi_2 + \Delta\phi_3)} \\ &\times e^{-j3(\Delta\phi_4 + \Delta\phi_5)} \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{T}_{446\perp} &= \hat{\tau}_{01\perp} \hat{\tau}_{12\perp} \hat{\tau}_{23\perp} \hat{\tau}_{34\perp} \hat{r}_{45\perp} \hat{r}_{43\perp} \\ &\times \hat{\tau}_{45\perp} \hat{\tau}_{56\perp} e^{-(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3)} e^{-3\alpha_4} \\ &\times e^{-\alpha_5} e^{-j(\Delta\phi_1 + \Delta\phi_2 + \Delta\phi_3)} e^{-j3\Delta\phi_4} \\ &\times e^{-j\Delta\phi_5} \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

It is noted that $\hat{r}_{43} = -\hat{r}_{34}$ and that the expression for parallel polarization may be obtained replacing the " \perp " subscripts with " \parallel ".

Similar expressions may be written for $T_{556\perp}$ which represents the transmission coefficient for a single internal reflection in the 5th layer as well as $T_{255\perp}$ and $T_{355\perp}$ which represents two and three internal reflections in the 5th layer. Also, expressions may be obtained for secondary

reflections of three largest reflected rays $\hat{T}_{R56 \perp}$, $\hat{T}_{R45 \perp}$ and $\hat{T}_{R34 \perp}$ from the 3/4, 4/5 and 5/6 interface as $\hat{T}_{X56 \perp}$, $\hat{T}_{X45 \perp}$ and $\hat{T}_{X34 \perp}$. The last three transmission coefficients represent a total of 9 rays.

The composite transmission coefficient for 20 rays with perpendicular polarization becomes

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{T}_{\perp} = & \hat{T}_{06 \perp} + \hat{T}_{R56 \perp} + \hat{T}_{R45 \perp} + \hat{T}_{R34 \perp} + \hat{T}_{R23 \perp} + \hat{T}_{R12 \perp} \\ & + \hat{T}_{546 \perp} + \hat{T}_{446 \perp} + \hat{T}_{556 \perp} + \hat{T}_{255 \perp} + \hat{T}_{355 \perp} \\ & + \hat{T}_{X56 \perp} + \hat{T}_{X45 \perp} + \hat{T}_{X34 \perp} \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

Parallel polarization is obtained by replacing the " \perp " symbols with " \parallel ". The transmission coefficient for circular polarization becomes.

$$\hat{T}_{\text{circ}} = \frac{\hat{T}_{\perp} + \hat{T}_{\parallel}}{2} \quad (21)$$

4.0 RESULTS

This section describes pertinent results from the computer runs. A plot of the direct transmission coefficient magnitude for both perpendicular and parallel polarization is shown in Figure 4. These factors do not consider internal reflections and are presented only as an aid in understanding the complete effects of the multiple layer dielectric covering. It is observed that the perpendicular polarization coefficient is significantly smaller than the parallel coefficient which shows a tendency for the outgoing wave to have a predominant parallel polarization. If the input ray is assumed to have perfect circular polarization the axial ratio of an outgoing ray may be computed by the formula below assuming $\epsilon_p = 0$.

$$A. R. = 20 \log \frac{|\hat{T}_{||}|}{|\hat{T}_{\perp}|} \quad (22)$$

At an angle of 50° the hypothetical axial ratio would be 3.77 dB. At 70° the hypothetical axial ratio becomes 8.7 dB.

The results of the computer run with the complete transmission coefficient including a dB factor for circular polarization are shown in Figure 5 and a plot of the results is given in Figure 6 for both the upper and lower Quad antennas. The dB factors represent pattern changes which would take place but do not necessarily represent a loss of energy since the pattern is redistributed and since energy reflected back into the antenna aperture is not specifically treated.

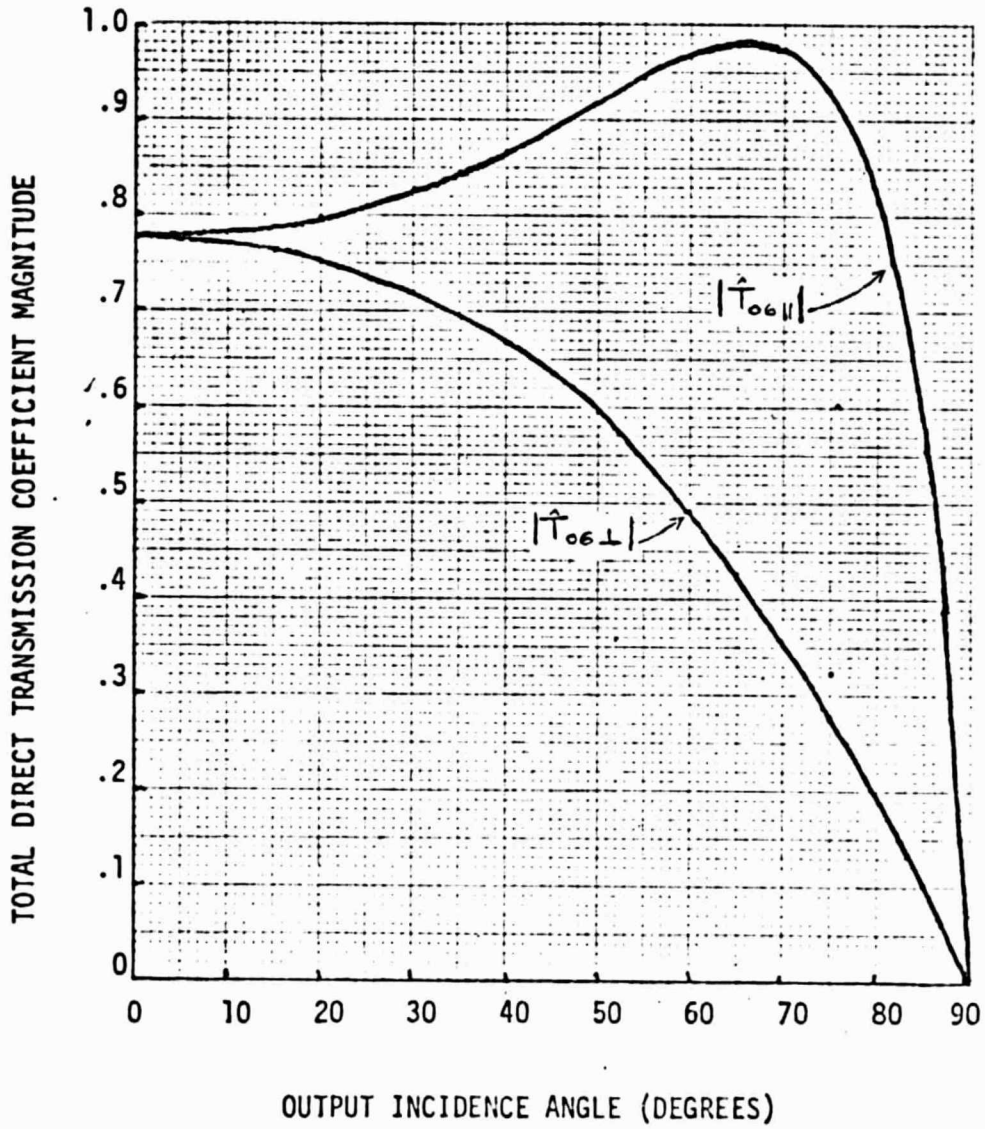


FIGURE 4 TOTAL DIRECT TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT MAGNITUDE (NO INTERNAL REFLECTION)

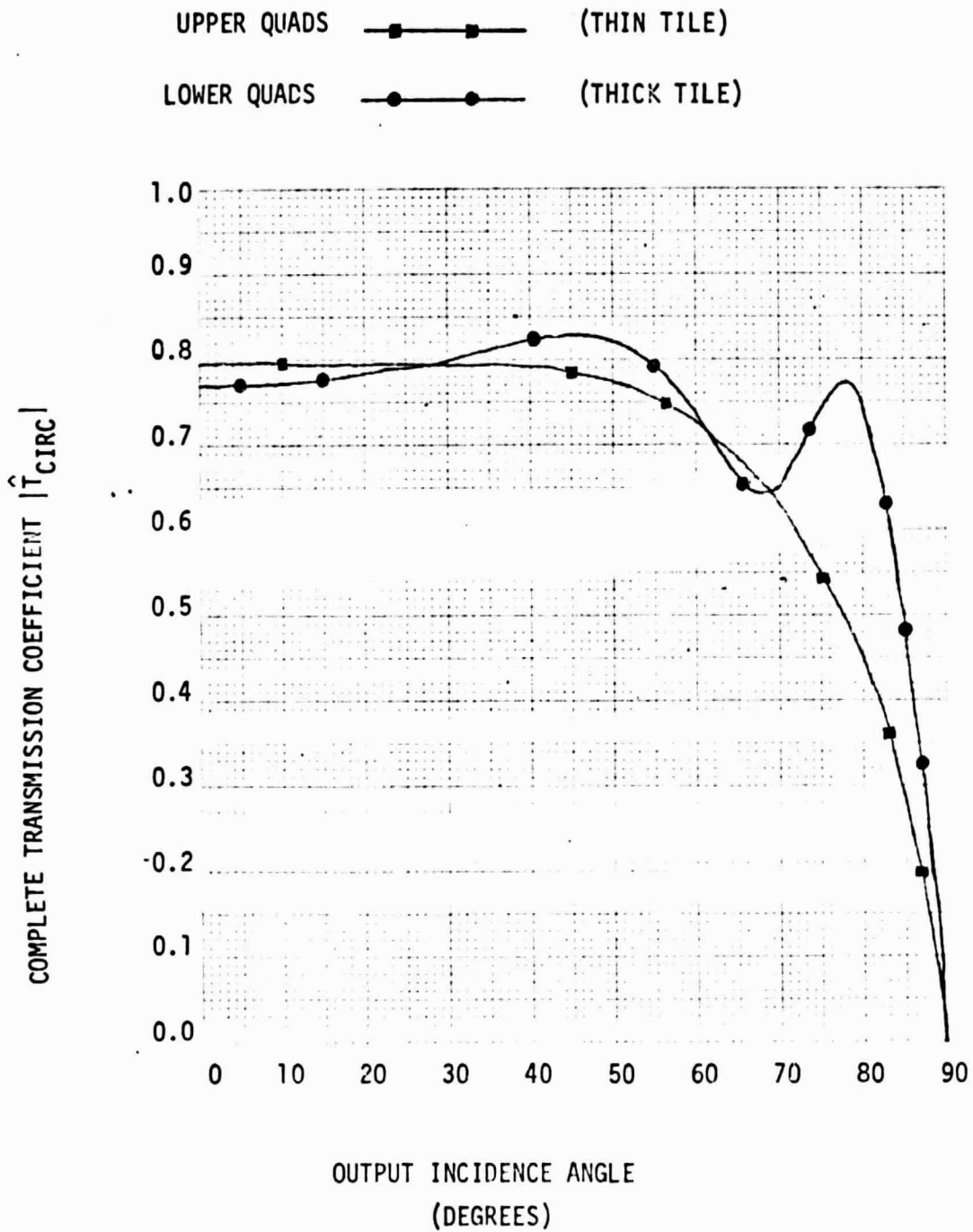


FIGURE 6. PLOT FOR COMPLETE TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENTS

It is observed from Figures 5 and 6 that the TPS has a noticeable effect on the lower Quad antennas with a slight reduction in gain on axis (normal to the antenna surface) and relative increases in gain off-axis with a maximum at $\theta = 45^\circ$ and $\theta = 78^\circ$. The general effect of the TPS on the lower Quads will be to slightly increase the antenna beamwidth over that obtained when the antenna is operated without a TPS covering. The effect of the TPS on the upper Quads is to gradually decrease gain as the angle off-axis increases. From $\theta = 0^\circ$ to $\theta = 45^\circ$ there is little change in the level; however beyond 45° the gain level falls off significantly. The TPS in this case has the effect of narrowing the beamwidth of the upper Quads. In addition to beamwidth variation effects, the transmission coefficients for parallel polarization in Figure 5 are found to be generally larger than those for perpendicular polarization. The result is that axial ratio degradation occurs off-axis. Using Equation (22) the approximate axial ratio degradation for the upper Quads is found to be 2.9 dB at $\theta = 50^\circ$ and 6.36 dB at $\theta = 70^\circ$. For the lower Quads the axial ratio degradation is found to be 2.25 dB at $\theta = 50^\circ$ and 7.77 dB at $\theta = 70^\circ$. If the S-Band Quads have a lower parallel polarization components with no TPS the previous axial ratio numbers may improve. Also, since the maximum and minimum for perpendicular and parallel polarization do not occur at the same angles some unusual axial ratio variation may be expected.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

The developed computer program shows that slight changes in beamwidth may be expected between the upper and lower Quad antennas caused by the difference in thickness of the TPS tiles. Also, a general degradation in axial ratio is shown as the off-axis angle of the Quad antenna is increased. The axial ratio degradation may be improved by using an antenna design with a less pronounced parallel polarization component when operating without a TPS cover.

This investigation shows that the multiple layer dielectric covering for the upper Quad antennas will slightly decrease the antenna beamwidth of that obtained without a TPS covering. In addition, the lower Quad patterns are slightly flattened on axis and the beamwidth is slightly increased over the no TPS condition. Since the pattern modification effects of the TPS are sensitive to changes in dielectric constant, material thickness and frequency, a change in any of these parameters will result in a different pattern modification effect which may be used to optimize the antenna coverage.

6.0 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX

LISTING FOR PROGRAM WHICH
PRODUCES DATA IN TABLE
FORM (SEE FIGURE 3)

```

REAL IE1, IE2, IE3, IE4, IE5
COMPLEX IPEN, XET, IPAR
COMPLEX R0, R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6
COMPLEX TJIPEN, T12PEN, T23PEN, T34PEN, T45PEN, T56PEN
COMPLEX TJIPAK, T12PAR, T23PAK, T34PAK, T45PAK, T56PAR
COMPLEX R12PEN, R23PEN, R34PEN, R45PEN, R56PEN
COMPLEX R12PAK, R23PAR, R34PAR, R45PAR, R56PAR
COMPLEX EC0, EC1, EC2, EC3, EC4, EC5, EC6
COMPLEX T54PAK, T43PAR, T32PAK, T21PAR
COMPLEX T54PEN, T43PEN, T32PEN, T21PEN
J=0
X4=.405
GO TO 4
3 X4=1.086
4 WRITE(6,5)
5 FORMAT(1H1,1X,8HTHETA(0),2X,8HTHETA(1),2X,8HDELAY(1),2X,8HTHETA(2),
1,2X,8HDELAY(2),2X,8HTHETA(3),2X,8HDELAY(3),2X,8HTHETA(4),2X,8HDELA
2Y(4),2X,8HTHETA(5),2X,8HDELAY(5),2X,8HTHETA(6))
X1=.015
X2=.25
X3=.015
X5=.01
PI=3.14159
E0=1.0
E1=4.0
E2=3.0
E3=4.0
E4=1.17
E5=4.0
E6=1.0
T01=.005
T02=.04
T03=.005
T04=.0016
T05=.003
IE1=-E1*T01
IE2=-E2*T02
IE3=-E3*T03
IE4=-E4*T04
IE5=-E5*T05
EC0=CMPLX(E0,0.0)
EC1=CMPLX(E1,IE1)
EC2=CMPLX(E2,IE2)
EC3=CMPLX(E3,IE3)
EC4=CMPLX(E4,IE4)
EC5=CMPLX(E5,IE5)
EC6=CMPLX(E6,0.0)
R0=CSQRT(EC0)
R1=CSQRT(EC1)
R2=CSQRT(EC2)
R3=CSQRT(EC3)
R4=CSQRT(EC4)
R5=CSQRT(EC5)
R6=CSQRT(EC6)
C=118000.
F=22000.

```


RD=180./3.14159

DO 20 I=1,89

IN=FLOAT(1)

~~C T6R~~ ~~T6R~~ REPRESENT ANGLES OF REFRACTION IN RADIANS

T0R=T0/RU

T1R=ASIN(SQRT(E0/E1)*SIN(T0R))

T2R=ASIN(SQRT(E1/E2)*SIN(T1R))

T3R=ASIN(SQRT(E2/E3)*SIN(T2R))

T4R=ASIN(SQRT(E3/E4)*SIN(T3R))

T5R=ASIN(SQRT(E4/E5)*SIN(T4R))

T6R=ASIN(SQRT(E5/E6)*SIN(T5R))

T1=T1R*RU

T2=T2R*RU

T3=T3R*RU

T4=T4R*RU

T5=T5R*RU

T6=T6R*RU

C XE1 - XE5 REPRESENT PHASE DELAYS IN DEGREES IN EACH DIELECTRIC

AE1=SQRT(E1)*360.*F*X1/(C*COS(T1R))

AE2=SQRT(E2)*360.*F*X2/(C*COS(T2R))

AE3=SQRT(E3)*360.*F*X3/(C*COS(T3R))

AE4=SQRT(E4)*360.*F*X4/(C*COS(T4R))

AE5=SQRT(E5)*360.*F*X5/(C*COS(T5R))

~~C ATT1~~ ~~ATT5~~ REPRESENT ELECTRIC FIELD ATTENUATION FACTORS

ATT1=(PI*F*SQRT(E1)*TAN(TD1)*X1)/(C*COS(T1R))

ATT1=EXP(-ATT1)

ATT2=(PI*F*SQRT(E2)*TAN(TD2)*X2)/(C*COS(T2R))

ATT2=EXP(-ATT2)

ATT3=(PI*F*SQRT(E3)*TAN(TD3)*X3)/(C*COS(T3R))

ATT3=EXP(-ATT3)

ATT4=(PI*F*SQRT(E4)*TAN(TD4)*X4)/(C*COS(T4R))

ATT4=EXP(-ATT4)

ATT5=(PI*F*SQRT(E5)*TAN(TD5)*X5)/(C*COS(T5R))

ATT5=EXP(-ATT5)

WRITE(6,10)TC,T1,XE1,T2,XE2,T3,XE3,T4,XE4,T5,XE5,T6

10 FORMAT(12F10.1)

C T6PEN - T56PEN REPRESENT COMPLEX ELECTRIC FIELD TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENTS FOR PERPENDICULAR POLARIZATION

T12PEN=2.*R1*COS(T1R)/(R1*COS(T1R)+R2*COS(T2R))

T23PEN=2.*R2*COS(T2R)/(R2*COS(T2R)+R3*COS(T3R))

T34PEN=2.*R3*COS(T3R)/(R3*COS(T3R)+R4*COS(T4R))

T45PEN=2.*R4*COS(T4R)/(R4*COS(T4R)+R5*COS(T5R))

T56PEN=2.*R5*COS(T5R)/(R5*COS(T5R)+R6*COS(T6R))

C T6PAR - T56PAR REPRESENT COMPLEX ELECTRIC FIELD TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENTS FOR PARALLEL POLARIZATION

T12PAR=2.*R1*COS(T1R)/(R1*COS(T1R)+R2*COS(T2R))

T23PAR=2.*R2*COS(T2R)/(R2*COS(T2R)+R3*COS(T3R))

T34PAR=2.*R3*COS(T3R)/(R3*COS(T3R)+R4*COS(T4R))

T45PAR=2.*R4*COS(T4R)/(R4*COS(T4R)+R5*COS(T5R))

T56PAR=2.*R5*COS(T5R)/(R5*COS(T5R)+R6*COS(T6R))

C R12PEN - R56PEN REPRESENT COMPLEX ELECTRIC FIELD REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS FOR PERPENDICULAR POLARIZATION

R12PEN=(R1*COS(T1R)-R2*COS(T2R))/(R1*COS(T1R)+R2*COS(T2R))

R23PEN=(R2*COS(T2R)-R3*COS(T3R))/(R2*COS(T2R)+R3*COS(T3R))

R34PEN=(R3*COS(T3R)-R4*COS(T4R))/(R3*COS(T3R)+R4*COS(T4R))

R45PEN=(R4*COS(T4R)-R5*COS(T5R))/(R4*COS(T4R)+R5*COS(T5R))

R56PEN=(R5*COS(T5R)-R6*COS(T6R))/(R5*COS(T5R)+R6*COS(T6R))

C R12PAR - R56PAR REPRESENT COMPLEX ELECTRIC FIELD REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS FOR PARALLEL POLARIZATION

R12PAR=(R1*COS(T2R)-R2*COS(T1R))/(R1*COS(T2R)+R2*COS(T1R))

R23PAR=(R2*COS(T3R)-R3*COS(T2R))/(R2*COS(T3R)+R3*COS(T2R))

R34PAR=(R3*COS(T4R)-R4*COS(T3R))/(R3*COS(T4R)+R4*COS(T3R))

R45PAR=(R4*COS(T5R)-R5*COS(T4R))/(R4*COS(T5R)+R5*COS(T4R))

R56PAR=(R5*COS(T6R)-R6*COS(T5R))/(R5*COS(T6R)+R6*COS(T5R))

C T54PEN - T12PEN REPRESENT TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENTS FOR REFLECTED RAYS WITH PERPENDICULAR POLARIZATION

T54PEN=2.*R5*COS(T5R)/(R5*COS(T5R)+R4*COS(T4R))

T43PEN=2.*R4*COS(T4R)/(R4*COS(T4R)+R3*COS(T3R))

```

T32PEN=2.0*K3*COS(T3R)/(R3*COS(T3R)+R2*COS(T2R))
T21PEN=2.0*K2*COS(T2R)/(R2*COS(T2R)+R1*COS(T1R))
C T54PAR = - T21PAK KLPRESENT TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENTS FOR REFLECTED
C RAYS WITH PARALLEL POLARIZATION
T54PAR=2.0*K5*COS(T5R)/(R5*COS(T4R)+R4*COS(T5R))
T43PAR=2.0*K4*COS(T4R)/(R4*COS(T3R)+R3*COS(T4R))
T32PAR=2.0*K3*COS(T3R)/(R3*COS(T2R)+R2*COS(T3R))
T21PAR=2.0*K2*COS(T2R)/(R2*COS(T1R)+R1*COS(T2R))
T11PE=CABS(T01PEN)
T12PE=CABS(T12PEN)
T23PE=CABS(T23PEN)
T34PE=CABS(T34PEN)
T45PE=CABS(T45PEN)
T56PE=CABS(T56PEN)
T01PA=CABS(T01PAK)
T12PA=CABS(T12PAK)
T23PA=CABS(T23PAK)
T34PA=CABS(T34PAK)
T45PA=CABS(T45PAK)
T56PA=CABS(T56PAK)
R12PE=CABS(R12PEN)
R23PE=CABS(R23PEN)
R34PE=CABS(R34PEN)
R45PE=CABS(R45PEN)
R56PE=CABS(R56PEN)
R12PA=CABS(R12PAK)
R23PA=CABS(R23PAK)
R34PA=CABS(R34PAK)
R45PA=CABS(R45PAK)
R56PA=CABS(R56PAK)
T54PE=CABS(T54PEN)
T43PE=CABS(T43PEN)
T32PE=CABS(T32PEN)
T21PE=CABS(T21PEN)
T54PA=CABS(T54PAK)
T43PA=CABS(T43PAK)
T32PA=CABS(T32PAK)
T21PA=CABS(T21PAK)
AETT=(XET+XET2+XET3+XET4+XET5)/RD
AET=CPLA(B.0,-XET)
TPEN=T01PEN+T12PEN+T23PEN+T34PEN+T45PEN+T56PEN+ATT1+ATT2+ATT3+ATT4
I*ATTS=CEXP(XET)
TPE=CABS(TPEN)
TPAR=T01PAR+T12PAR+T23PAR+T34PAR+T45PAR+T56PAR+ATT1+ATT2+ATT3+ATT4
I*ATTS=CEXP(XET)
TPA=CABS(TPAR)
WRITE(6,15)T01PE,T12PE,T23PE,T34PE,T45PE,T56PE
WRITE(6,15)T01PA,T12PA,T23PA,T34PA,T45PA,T56PA
WRITE(6,15)R12PE,R23PE,R34PE,R45PE,R56PE
WRITE(6,15)R12PA,R23PA,R34PA,R45PA,R56PA
WRITE(6,19)T21PE,T32PE,T43PE,T54PE
WRITE(6,19)T21PA,T32PA,T43PA,T54PA
WRITE(6,18)ATT1,ATT2,ATT3,ATT4,ATTS
WRITE(6,25)TPE
WRITE(6,25)TPA
15 FORMAT(10X,F5.2,5(15X,F5.2))
16 FORMAT(10X,F5.2,4(15X,F5.2))
19 FORMAT(30X,F5.2,3(15X,F5.2))
25 FORMAT(120A,F5.4)
20 CONTINUE
J=J+1
IF(J.EQ.1) GO TO 3
END

```

LISTING FOR PROGRAM
WHICH INCLUDES MULTIPLE
INTERNAL REFLECTIONS
TO PRODUCE COMPLETE TRANSMISSION
COEFFICIENTS (SEE FIGURE 6)

```

REAL IE1,IE2,IE3,IE4,IE5
COMPLEX TPEN,XET,TPAR
COMPLEX R0,R1,R2,R3,R4,R5,R6
COMPLEX T01PEN,T12PEN,T23PEN,T34PEN,T45PEN,T56PEN
COMPLEX T01PAR,T12PAR,T23PAR,T34PAR,T45PAR,T56PAR
COMPLEX R12PEN,R23PEN,R34PEN,R45PEN,R56PEN
COMPLEX R12PAR,R23PAR,R34PAR,R45PAR,R56PAR
COMPLEX EC0,EC1,EC2,EC3,EC4,EC5,EC6
COMPLEX T54PAR,T43PAR,T32PAR,T21PAR
COMPLEX T54PEN,T43PEN,T32PEN,T21PEN
COMPLEX TPENOT,TPARAT,TC1P
COMPLEX TR56PE,TR56PA,TR45PE,TR45PA,TR34PE,TR34PA
COMPLEX TS46PE,TS46PA,T446PE,T446PA
COMPLEX TS56PE,TS56PA
COMPLEX X546,X446,X556
COMPLEX XETP45,XETR34
COMPLEX XC1,XC2,XC3,XC4,XC5
COMPLEX T255PE,T255PA,T355PE,T355PA
COMPLEX TR23PE,TR23PA,TR12PE,TR12PA
COMPLEX TX34PE,TX34PA,TX45PE,TX45PA,TX56PE,TX56PA
J=C
C THICKNESS FOR UPPER QUADS
X4=.405
GO TO 4
C THICKNESS FOR LOWER QUADS
3 X4=1.86
4 WRITE(6,5)
5 FORMAT(1H1,10X,5HTHETA,6X,3HTPE,7X,3HTPA,6X,4HTCIR,6X,8HTCIR(F8)/)
C
C X1 - X5 REPRESENT DIELECTRIC LAYER THICKNESSES
X1=.015
X2=.25
X3=.015
X5=.01
PI=3.14159
C
C E0 - E6 REPRESENT RELATIVE DIELECTRIC CONSTANTS
E0=1.
E1=4.7
E2=3.6
E3=4.7
E4=1.17
E5=4.9
E6=1.0
C TD1 - TD5 REPRESENT LOSS TANGENTS
TD1=.005
TD2=.04
TD3=.005

```

```

T04=.0016
T05=.003
-C IE1 - IE5 REPRESENT IMAGINARY PARTS OF RELATIVE COMPLEX PERMITTIVITIES
IE1=.I1*TD1
IE2=.I2*TD2
IE3=.I3*TD3
IE4=.I4*TD4
IE5=.I5*TD5
C EC0 - EC6 REPRESENT RELATIVE COMPLEX PERMITTIVITIES
EC0=HC*PLX(E1,I1)
EC1=HC*PLX(E2,I2)
EC2=HC*PLX(E3,I3)
EC3=HC*PLX(E4,I4)
EC4=HC*PLX(E5,I5)
EC5=HC*PLX(E6,I6)
EC6=HC*PLX(E6,I6)
C RD - R6 REPRESENT THE RELATIVE REFRACTION INDICES
R1=CSORT(EC1)
R2=CSORT(EC2)
R3=CSORT(EC3)
R4=CSORT(EC4)
R5=CSORT(EC5)
R6=CSORT(EC6)
C C IS THE SPEED OF LIGHT IN MEGAINCHES/SEC
C=11808.
C F IS FREQUENCY IN MEGAHERTZ
F=2200.
C RD CONVERTS RADIANS TO DEGREES
RD=180./3.14159
DO 20 I=1,39
TC=FLOAT(I)
C
C TOR - T6R REPRESENT ANGLES OF REFRACTION IN RADIANS
TCR=TD/RD
T1R=ASIN(SQRT(EC/F1)*SIN(TCP))
T2R=ASIN(SQRT(E2/E1)*SIN(T1R))
T3R=ASIN(SQRT(E3/E2)*SIN(T2R))
T4R=ASIN(SQRT(E4/E3)*SIN(T3R))
T5R=ASIN(SQRT(E5/E4)*SIN(T4R))
T6R=ASIN(SQRT(E6/E5)*SIN(T5R))
C TO - T6 REPRESENT ANGLES OF REFRACTION IN DEGREEES
T1=T1R*RD
T2=T2R*RD
T3=T3R*RD
T4=T4R*RD
T5=T5R*RD
T6=T6R*RD
C XE1 - XE5 REPRESENT PHASE DELAYS IN DEGREES IN EACH DIELECTRIC
XE1=SQRT(E1)*360*F*X1/(C*COS(T1R))
XE2=SQRT(E2)*360*F*X2/(C*COS(T2R))
XE3=SQRT(E3)*360*F*X3/(C*COS(T3R))
XE4=SQRT(E4)*360*F*X4/(C*COS(T4R))
XE5=SQRT(E5)*360*F*X5/(C*COS(T5R))
C
C XRI - XRS REPRESENT PHASE DELAYS IN RADIANS IN EACH DIELECTRIC
XRI=XE1/RD

```

```

XR2=XE2/PD
XR3=XE3/PD
XR4=XE4/PD
XR5=XE5/PD
C XC1 - XC5 REPRESENT PHASE DELAYS IN RADIANS EXPRESSED AS A CMLPX NO.
XC1=CMLPX(0.0,-XR1)
XC2=CMLPX(0.0,-XR2)
XC3=CMLPX(0.0,-XR3)
XC4=CMLPX(0.0,-XR4)
XC5=CMLPX(0.0,-XR5)
-C ATT1 - ATT5 REPRESENT ELECTRIC FIELD ATTENUATION FACTORS
ATT1=EXP(-1.*(PI*F*SQRT(E1)*TAN(TD1)*X1)/(C*COS(T1R)))
ATT2=EXP(-1.*(PI*F*SQRT(E2)*TAN(TD2)*X2)/(C*COS(T2R)))
ATT3=EXP(-1.*(PI*F*SQRT(E3)*TAN(TD3)*X3)/(C*COS(T3R)))
ATT4=EXP(-1.*(PI*F*SQRT(E4)*TAN(TD4)*X4)/(C*COS(T4R)))
ATT5=EXP(-1.*(PI*F*SQRT(E5)*TAN(TD5)*X5)/(C*COS(T5R)))
C T01PEN - T56PEN REPRESENT COMPLEX ELECTRIC FIELD TRANSMISSION
C COEFFICIENTS FOR PERPENDICULAR POLARIZATION
T01PEN=2.*R0*COS(T0R)/(R0*COS(T0R)+R1*COS(T1R))
T12PEN=2.*R1*COS(T1R)/(R1*COS(T1R)+R2*COS(T2R))
T23PEN=2.*R2*COS(T2R)/(R2*COS(T2R)+R3*COS(T3R))
T34PEN=2.*R3*COS(T3R)/(R3*COS(T3R)+R4*COS(T4R))
T45PEN=2.*R4*COS(T4R)/(R4*COS(T4R)+R5*COS(T5R))
T56PEN=2.*R5*COS(T5R)/(R5*COS(T5R)+R6*COS(T6R))
C T01PAR - T56PAR REPRESENT COMPLEX ELECTRIC FIELD TRANSMISSION
C COEFFICIENTS FOR PARALLEL POLARIZATION
T01PAR=2.*R0*COS(T0R)/(R0*COS(T0R)+R1*COS(T1R))
T12PAR=2.*R1*COS(T1R)/(R1*COS(T1R)+R2*COS(T2R))
T23PAR=2.*R2*COS(T2R)/(R2*COS(T2R)+R3*COS(T3R))
T34PAR=2.*R3*COS(T3R)/(R3*COS(T3R)+R4*COS(T4R))
T45PAR=2.*R4*COS(T4R)/(R4*COS(T4R)+R5*COS(T5R))
T56PAR=2.*R5*COS(T5R)/(R5*COS(T5R)+R6*COS(T6R))
C R12PEN - R56PEN REPRESENT COMPLEX ELECTRIC FIELD REFLECTION
C COEFFICIENTS FOR PERPENDICULAR POLARIZATION
R12PEN=(R1*COS(T1R)-R2*COS(T2R))/(R1*COS(T1R)+R2*COS(T2R))
R23PEN=(R2*COS(T2R)-R3*COS(T3R))/(R2*COS(T2R)+R3*COS(T3R))
R34PEN=(R3*COS(T3R)-R4*COS(T4R))/(R3*COS(T3R)+R4*COS(T4R))
R45PEN=(R4*COS(T4R)-R5*COS(T5R))/(R4*COS(T4R)+R5*COS(T5R))
R56PEN=(R5*COS(T5R)-R6*COS(T6R))/(R5*COS(T5R)+R6*COS(T6R))
C R12PAR - R56PAR REPRESENT COMPLEX ELECTRIC FIELD REFLECTION
C COEFFICIENTS FOR PARALLEL POLARIZATION
R12PAR=(R1*COS(T1R)-R2*COS(T2R))/(R1*COS(T1R)+R2*COS(T2R))
R23PAR=(R2*COS(T2R)-R3*COS(T3R))/(R2*COS(T2R)+R3*COS(T3R))
R34PAR=(R3*COS(T3R)-R4*COS(T4R))/(R3*COS(T3R)+R4*COS(T4R))
R45PAR=(R4*COS(T4R)-R5*COS(T5R))/(R4*COS(T4R)+R5*COS(T5R))
R56PAR=(R5*COS(T5R)-R6*COS(T6R))/(R5*COS(T5R)+R6*COS(T6R))
-C T54PEN - T21PEN REPRESENT TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENTS FOR REFLECTED
C RAYS WITH PERPENDICULAR POLARIZATION
T54PEN=2.*R5*COS(T5R)/(R5*COS(T5R)+R4*COS(T4R))
T43PEN=2.*R4*COS(T4R)/(R4*COS(T4R)+R3*COS(T3R))
T32PEN=2.*R3*COS(T3R)/(R3*COS(T3R)+R2*COS(T2R))
T21PEN=2.*R2*COS(T2R)/(R2*COS(T2R)+R1*COS(T1R))
C T54PAR - T21PAR REPRESENT TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENTS FOR REFLECTED
C RAYS WITH PARALLEL POLARIZATION
T54PAR=2.*R5*COS(T5R)/(R5*COS(T5R)+R4*COS(T4R))
T43PAR=2.*R4*COS(T4R)/(R4*COS(T4R)+R3*COS(T3R))
T32PAR=2.*R3*COS(T3R)/(R3*COS(T3R)+R2*COS(T2R))

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T21PAR=2.*R2*COS(T2P)/(R2*COS(T1R)+R1*COS(T2R))

C
C XETT REPRESENTS PHASE DELAYS IN RADIANS THRU 5 TPS MATERIALS
XETT=(XE1+XE2+XE3+XE4+XE5)/RD
XET=CMPLX(0.C,-XETT)

C
C TPEN REPRESENTS DIRECT TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR PERPENDICULAR
POLARIZATION.
TPEN=T01PEN*T12PEN*T23PEN*T34PEN*T45PEN*T56PEN*ATT1*ATT2*ATT3*ATT4
1*ATT5*CEXP(XET)

C
C TPAR REPRESENTS DIRECT TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR PARALLEL
POLARIZATION
TPAR=T01PAR*T12PAR*T23PAR*T34PAR*T45PAR*T56PAR*ATT1*ATT2*ATT3*ATT4
1*ATT5*CEXP(XET)

C
C TR56PE REPRESENTS TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR RAY REFLECTED FROM
THE 5/6 INTERFACE AND FROM THE METAL GROUND PLANE WITH
PERPENDICULAR POLARIZATION.
TR56PE=T01PEN*T12PEN*T23PEN*T34PEN*T45PEN*R56PEN*T54PEN*T43PEN*T32
1PEN*T21PEN*-1.*T12PEN*T23PEN*T34PEN*T45PEN*T56PEN*((ATT1*ATT2*ATT3
2*ATT4*ATT5)**(3.14159265358979312259686420155489822421875))
*CEXP(XET)

C
C TR56PA REPRESENTS TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR RAY REFLECTED FROM
THE 5/6 INTERFACE AND FROM THE METAL GROUND PLANE WITH
PARALLEL POLARIZATION
TR56PA=T01PAR*T12PAR*T23PAR*T34PAR*T45PAR*R56PAR*T54PAR*T43PAR*T32
1PAR*T21PAR*-1.*T12PAR*T23PAR*T34PAR*T45PAR*T56PAR*((ATT1*ATT2*ATT3
2*ATT4*ATT5)**(3.14159265358979312259686420155489822421875))
*CEXP(XET)

C
C XETR45 REPRESENTS PHASE DELAY IN RADIANS FOR REFLECTION FROM THE 4/5
INTERFACE AND REFLECTION FROM THE METAL GROUND PLANE
XETR45=CMPLX(0.C,-XTR45)

C
C TR45PE REPRESENTS TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR RAY REFLECTED FROM
THE 4/5 INTERFACE AND FROM THE METAL GROUND PLANE WITH
PERPENDICULAR POLARIZATION.
TR45PE=T01PEN*T12PEN*T23PEN*T34PEN*R45PEN*T43PEN*T32PEN*T21PEN*-1.
1*T12PEN*T23PEN*T34PEN*T45PEN*T56PEN*((ATT1*ATT2*ATT3*ATT4)**(2.17146862546612012571422499923828419695929832652))
2*ATT1*ATT2*ATT3*ATT4*ATT5*CEXP(XETR45)

C
C TR45PA REPRESENTS TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR RAY REFLECTED FROM
THE 4/5 INTERFACE AND FROM THE METAL GROUND PLANE WITH
PARALLEL POLARIZATION.
TR45PA=T01PAR*T12PAR*T23PAR*T34PAR*R45PAR*T43PAR*T32PAR*T21PAR*-1.
1*T12PAR*T23PAR*T34PAR*T45PAR*T56PAR*((ATT1*ATT2*ATT3*ATT4)**(2.17146862546612012571422499923828419695929832652))
2*ATT1*ATT2*ATT3*ATT4*ATT5*CEXP(XETR45)

C
C XETR34 REPRESENTS PHASE DELAY IN RADIANS FOR REFLECTION FROM THE 3/4
INTERFACE AND REFLECTION FROM THE METAL GROUND PLANE
XETR34=CMPLX(0.C,-XETR34)

C
C TR34PE REPRESENTS TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR RAY REFLECTED FROM
THE 3/4 INTERFACE AND FROM THE METAL GROUND PLANE WITH
PERPENDICULAR POLARIZATION.
TR34PE=T01PEN*T12PEN*T23PEN*R34PEN*T32PEN*T21PEN*-1.*T12PEN*T23PEN

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$1 * T34PEN * T45PEN * T56PEN * ((ATT1 * ATT2 * ATT3) ** (2.)) * ATT1 * ATT2 * ATT3 * ATT4$
 $2 * ATT5 * CEXP(XETR34)$

TR34PA REPRESENTS TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR RAY REFLECTED FROM THE 3/4 INTERFACE AND FROM THE METAL GROUND PLANE WITH PARALLEL POLARIZATION
 $TR34PA = T01PAR * T12PAR * T23PAR * R34PAR * T32PAR * T21PAR * (-1. * T12PAR * T23PAR$
 $1 * T34PAR * T45PAR * T56PAR * ((ATT1 * ATT2 * ATT3) ** (2.)) * ATT1 * ATT2 * ATT3 * ATT4$
 $2 * ATT5 * CEXP(XETR34)$

TR23PE REPRESENTS TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR RAY REFLECTED FROM THE 2/3 INTERFACE AND FROM THE METAL GROUND PLANE WITH PERPENDICULAR POLARIZATION
 $TR23PE = TPEN * T12PEN * R23PEN * T21PEN * (-1.) * ((ATT1 * ATT2) ** 2.) * CEXP(2. * ($
 $1XC1 * XC2))$

TR23PA REPRESENTS TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR RAY REFLECTED FROM THE 2/3 INTERFACE AND FROM THE METAL GROUND PLANE WITH PARALLEL POLARIZATION
 $TR23PA = TPAR * T12PAR * R23PAR * T21PEN * (-1.) * ((ATT1 * ATT2) ** 2.) * CEXP(2. * ($
 $1XC1 * XC2))$

TR12PE REPRESENTS TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR RAY REFLECTED FROM THE 1/2 INTERFACE AND FROM THE METAL GROUND PLANE WITH PERPENDICULAR POLARIZATION
 $TR12PE = TPEN * R12PEN * (-1.) * ATT1 * ATT1 * CEXP(2. * XC1)$

TR12PA REPRESENTS TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR RAY REFLECTED FROM THE 1/2 INTERFACE AND FROM THE METAL GROUND PLANE WITH PARALLEL POLARIZATION
 $TR12PA = TPAR * R12PAR * (-1.) * ATT1 * ATT1 * CEXP(2. * XC1)$
 $XW546 = (XE1 + XE2 + XE3 + 2. * (XE4 + XE5)) / PD$
 $X546 = CMPLX(0.0, -XW546)$

T546PE IS THE TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR THE RAY REFLECTING FROM THE 5/6 INTERFACE AND REFLECTING FROM THE 4/3 INTERFACE WITH PERPENDICULAR POLARIZATION
 $T546PE = T01PEN * T12PEN * T23PEN * T34PEN * T45PEN * R56PEN * T54PEN * T43PEN * (-R$
 $134PEN) * T45PEN * T56PEN * ATT1 * ATT2 * ATT3 * ((ATT4 * ATT5) ** (3.)) * CEXP(XS46)$

T546PA IS THE TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR THE RAY REFLECTING FROM THE 5/6 INTERFACE AND REFLECTING FROM THE 4/3 INTERFACE WITH PARALLEL POLARIZATION
 $T546PA = T01PAR * T12PAR * T23PAR * T34PAR * T45PAR * R56PAR * T54PAR * T43PAR * (-P$
 $134PAR) * T45PAR * T56PAR * ATT1 * ATT2 * ATT3 * ((ATT4 * ATT5) ** (3.)) * CEXP(XS46)$
 $XW446 = (XE1 + XE2 + XE3 + 2. * XE4 + XE5) / RD$
 $X446 = CMPLX(0.0, -XW446)$

T446PE IS THE TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR THE RAY WITH ONE INTERNAL REFLECTION IN THE 4TH LAYER WITH PERPENDICULAR POLARIZATION
 $T446PE = T01PEN * T12PEN * T23PEN * T34PEN * R45PEN * (-R34PEN) * T45PEN * T56PEN *$
 $1ATT1 * ATT2 * ATT3 * (ATT4 ** (3.)) * ATT5 * CEXP(X446)$

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C T446PA IS THE TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR THE RAY WITH ONE INTERNAL
 C REFLECTION IN THE 4TH LAYER WITH PARALLEL POLARIZATION
 T446PA=(T11PAR+T12PAR+T23PAR+T34PAR+R45PAR*(-R34PAR)+T45PAR+T56PAR+
 1ATT1+ATT2+ATT3+(ATT4*(3.1))+ATT5*CEXP(X446)
 X456=(XE1+XE2+XE3+XE4+3.*XE5)/R0
 X556=CMPLX(0.0,-X556)

C T556PE IS THE TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR THE RAY WITH ONE INTERNAL
 C REFLECTION IN THE 5TH LAYER WITH PERPENDICULAR POLARIZATION
 T556PE=(T01PEN+T12PEN+T23PEN+T34PEN+T45PEN+R56PEN*(-1.)*R45PEN+T56P
 1EN+ATT1+ATT2+ATT3+ATT4+(ATT5*(3.1))*CEXP(X556)

C T556PA IS THE TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR THE RAY WITH ONE INTERNAL
 C REFLECTION IN THE 5TH LAYER WITH PARALLEL POLARIZATION
 T556PA=(T01PAR+T12PAR+T23PAR+T34PAR+T45PAR+R56PAR*(-1.)*R45PAR+T56P
 1AR+ATT1+ATT2+ATT3+ATT4+(ATT5*(3.1))*CEXP(X556)

C T255PE IS THE TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR THE RAY WITH TWO INTERNAL
 C REFLECTIONS IN THE 5TH LAYER WITH PERPENDICULAR POLARIZATION
 T255PE=T556PE+R56PEN*(-R45PEN)+ATT5+ATT5*CEXP(2.*XC5)

C T255PA IS THE TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR THE RAY WITH TWO INTERNAL
 C REFLECTIONS IN THE 5TH LAYER WITH PARALLEL POLARIZATION
 T255PA=T556PE+R56PAR*(-R45PAR)+ATT5+ATT5*CEXP(2.*XC5)

C T355PE IS THE TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR THE RAY WITH THREE INTERNAL
 C REFLECTIONS IN THE 5TH LAYER WITH PERPENDICULAR POLARIZATION
 T355PE=T255PE+R56PEN*(-R45PEN)+ATT5+ATT5*CEXP(2.*XC5)

C T355PA IS THE TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR THE RAY WITH THREE INTERNAL
 C REFLECTIONS IN THE 5TH LAYER WITH PARALLEL POLARIZATION
 T355PA=T255PA+R56PAR*(-R45PAR)+ATT5+ATT5*CEXP(2.*XC5)

C TX34PE REPRESENT REFLECTION OF RAYS TR34PE+TR45PE+TR56PE FROM 3/4
 C INTERFACE AND METAL BACK PLANE FOR PERPENDICULAR POLARIZATION
 TX34PE=(TR34PE+TR45PE+TR56PE)+R34PEN+T32PEN+T21PEN*(-1.)*T12PEN+T2
 13PEN*(ATT1+ATT2+ATT3)**2.)*CEXP(2.*(XC1+XC2+XC3))

C TX34PA SAME AS TX34PE EXCEPT PARALLEL POLARIZATION COMPONENTS
 TX34PA=(TR34PA+TR45PA+TR56PA)+R34PAR+T32PAR+T21PAR*(-1.)*T12PAR+T2
 13PAR*(ATT1+ATT2+ATT3)**2.)*CEXP(2.*(XC1+XC2+XC3))

C TX45PE SAME AS TX34PE EXCEPT REFLECTION FROM 4/5 INTERFACE
 TX45PE=(TR34PE+TR45PE+TR56PE)+R45PEN+T43PEN+T32PEN+T21PEN*(-1.)*T1
 12PEN+T23PEN+T34PEN*(ATT1+ATT2+ATT3+ATT4)**2.)*CEXP(2.*(XC1+XC2+XC
 23+XC4))

C TX45PA SAME AS TX34PA EXCEPT REFLECTION FROM 4/5 INTERFACE
 TX45PA=(TR34PA+TR45PA+TR56PA)+R45PAR+T43PAR+T32PAR+T21PAR*(-1.)*T1
 12PAR+T23PAR+T34PAR*(ATT1+ATT2+ATT3+ATT4)**2.)*CEXP(2.*(XC1+XC2+XC

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23*XC4))
C TX56PE SAME AS TX34PE EXCEPT REFLECTION FROM 5/6 INTERFACE
TX56PE=(TR34PE+TR45PE+TR56PE)*RS6PEN+TS4PEN+T43PE+T32PEN+T21PEN*(
1-1.)*T12PEN+T23PEN+T34PEN+T45PEN*((ATT1+ATT2+ATT3+ATT4+ATT5)**2.)*
2*CEXP(2.*(XC1+XC2+XC3+XC4+XC5))
C TX56PA SAME AS TX34PA EXCEPT REFLECTION FROM 5/6 INTERFACE
TX56PA=(TR34PA+TR45PA+TR56PA)*RS6PAR+TS4PA+T43PA+T32PA+T21PA*(
1-1.)*T12PAR+T23PAR+T34PAR+T45PAR*((ATT1+ATT2+ATT3+ATT4+ATT5)**2.)*
2*CEXP(2.*(XC1+XC2+XC3+XC4+XC5))
C TPENDT IS THE TOTAL TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR THE SUM OF ALL
C RAYS WITH PERPENDICULAR POLARIZATION
TPENDT=TPEN+TR56PE+TR45PE+TR34PE+TS46PE+T4
PE+TS56PE
1+T255PE+T355PE
2+TR12PE+TR23PE+TX34PE+TX45PE+TX56PE
C TPARAT IS THE TOTAL TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR THE SUM OF ALL
C RAYS WITH PARALLEL POLARIZATION
TPARAT=TPAR+TS56PA+TR45PA+TR34PA+TS46PA+T4
6PA+TS56PA
1+T255PA+T355PA
2+TR12PA+TR23PA+TX34PA+TX45PA+TX56PA
C TPE REPRESENTS THE MAGNITUDE OF THE TOTAL PERPENDICULAR TRANSMISSION
C COEFFICIENT
TPE=CABS(TPENDT)
C TPA REPRESENTS THE MAGNITUDE OF THE TOTAL PARALLEL TRANSMISSION
C COEFFICIENT
TPA=CABS(TPARAT)
C TC1P IS THE TOTAL TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR THE SUM OF ALL
C RAYS WITH CIRCULAR POLARIZATION
TC1P=(TPENDT+TPARAT)/2
TC1RCV=CABS(TC1P)
C DB REPRESENTS A DECIBEL FACTOR FOR CIRCULAR POLARIZATION
DB=20.*ALOG10(TC1RCV)
WRITE(6,3)TPE,TPA,TC1RCV,DB
50 FORMAT(5X,F10.1,5X,F5.3,5X,F5.3,5X,F5.3,5X,F7.3)
20 CONTINUE
J=J+1
IF(J.EQ.1) GO TO 3
END

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